

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL CAJOLERY.

*Codlin's the friend—not Short. Remember Codlin!

Our friends who do not read the government gazette here will perhaps be astonished when we avow that we have for some time neglected that important source of public enlightenment. As for those—probably much less innumerable—who do peruse the official lucubrations in the *Union*, they will, very possibly, but too well comprehend the many and dreadful reasons which have caused our feet gradually to wear less and less that pleasant and peaceful path to the temple of political wisdom, of which the *Union* is the toll-gate. This latter sort will less wonder at us than they will envy: but, as the bewilderment of the others will doubtless be immense, we must not let them burst with ignorance—the double ignorance—which they at once suffer as themselves not students of the *Union*, and as martyrs to their surprise at learning that we but seldom do.

The fact is, then, that we owe it to the unfortunate, we owe it to humanity, to clear up a fact so mysterious to all but a few: perhaps we owe it to our character even. Nevertheless, there are reasons of State which forbid us entirely to solve the mystery, and compel us only to breathe the explanation "in a dark hint, soft and low." At present, we are not in a mood melancholy enough for elucidating a subject so dismal as the *Union* or so dire as the influences which any body may have for not versing in *diurna manu* and versing in *nocturna*: not ourselves afflicted, we do not wish to afflict others with "the effect defective of this cause." But there are pleasures too keen, too intoxicating, which discreet people should not indulge—contenting themselves with minor gratifications. Heaven itself, in making Knowledge one of the most precious of human things, has ordained that its price should be much toil; and it would be flying in the face of that decree if we were, by reading the *Union*, to supersede for ourselves all necessity of further pains for getting information. Then the best of us are great sinners, little worthy of the blessings vouchsafed, so that it is good voluntarily to renounce some of them. Why should we not, by way of an all-sufficing penance, give up reading the *Union*? Saint Chrysostom did that very same, when he found himself too wickedly fond of Cicero. In truth, while we dissipate in the profane eloquence and high thought of our contemporary, we perceived ourselves contracting a disgust for all other literature. He who reads the *Union* becomes unfit to read any thing else: it grows to be his Koran; and he should, like the caliph Omar, order all other books to be burnt: if they have in them what is contrary to it, they deserve to be burnt as heretical; and burnt as useless, if they agree with it.

Our readers will now understand why it is that articles from the Court Journal pass us unperceived, until we meet them in the columns of some other newspaper. For instance, here below is a piece from the *Union*, which has first met our eye in the columns of that excellent paper (no wonder: its editor is not self-estranged from the highest source of instruction) the *Newark Advertiser* of the 9th:

"NEW JERSEY has usually been classed as belonging to the Whigs; but, unless the signs of the times greatly deceive us, our chances of success are fully equal to those of our opponents in New Jersey. The spirit of the Democracy is fairly up among its industrious and enterprising people. The Democratic press is awake there to the discussion of the true question at issue, and every thing indicates a good account in November. A large number of the Society of Friends, scattered over that little commonwealth, will either not go to the polls, or, if they do, will vote against Taylor. They belong almost exclusively to the Whig side of politics."—*Union* of Sunday.

Our readers will, we trust, not have forgotten how, a few days since, we commemorated, in an *Æsopian* extract, the adroit and forcible arguments by which the New York *Evening Post* is striving to win the peace-loving followers of William Penn in New Jersey to the support of the Barnburner branch of the party who plunged us into the iniquity of the Mexican war—a thing to which they (these Barnburners) then professed to be just as utterly opposed as now. Their sudden consciousness is very like that of a faction among bandits, who, after helping to rob a defenceless traveller, all at once pretend to be displeased with the sin of dividing the booty. Ingenious, however, as is that piece of sincerity, it is not still a more diverting effort of impudence, when, to match this tartly scrupulousness, comes forward the adverse faction of the crew, with their captain, and gravely insists that it is they—the avowed advocates of wholesale destruction and rapine, of killing by the continent and robbing by the republic—who have the genuine and consistent confidence of the mildest and most equity-loving of Christian sects?

Perhaps there are folks who remember a certain scene in "Master Humphrey's Clock," where the innocent Nell, having fallen by her grandfather into the company of certain strolling showmen, becomes the object of the contending blandishments of two chief members of the gang—the worthy Short, whose prefix was probably Martin; and the amiable Codlin, who had perhaps been christened Lewis. Short, it will be recollected, makes sundry very skillful advances; and Codlin next assails her in this wise:

"After bidding the old man good night, Nell retired to her poor garret, but had scarcely closed the door, when it was suddenly tapped at. She opened it directly, and was a little startled by the sight of Mr. Thomas Codlin, whom she had left, to all appearance, fast asleep down stairs."

"What's the matter?" said the child.

"Nothing's the matter, my dear," returned her visitor.

"I'm your friend. Perhaps you haven't thought so, but it's me that's your friend, not him."

"Not who? the child inquired."

"Short! my dear friend, I tell you what, 'codlin, for all I like, I'm having a kind of way with him that you'd be very apt to like, I'm the real, open-hearted man. I mayn't look it, but I am indeed."

"The child began to be alarmed, considering that the ale had taken effect upon Mr. Codlin, and that this commendation of himself was the consequence."

"Short's very strong, and you know, 'codlin, 'reminded the misanthrope, 'but he overdoes it.' Now, I don't."

"Take my advice, 'codlin; 'don't ask me why, but take it. As long as you travel with us, keep as near me as you can. Don't offer to leave us—not on any account—but always stick to me, and say that I'm your friend. Will you bear that in mind, my dear, and always say that it was me that was your friend?"

"Say so where, and when?" inquired the child, innocently.

"Oh, nowhere in particular," replied Codlin, a little put out, as it were, by the question; "I'm only anxious you should think me so, and do me justice. You can't think what an interest I have in you. 'By didn't you tell me your little history—that you and the poor old gentleman? I'm the best adviser that ever was, and so interested in you—more interested than Short. I think they're breaking up down stairs; you needn't tell Short, you know, that we've had this little talk together. Good-bye you. Recollect the friend, Codlin's the friend, not Short. Short's very well as far as he goes, but the real friend is Codlin—not Short."

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the best tests by which to try the merit of an Administration—under whatever form of Government—is the amount and character of its expenditures; and one of the most incumbent duties of the citizen is to watch vigilantly that branch of the public service. Trying the successive Administrations of our own Government by this test from its origin down to the present time, the readers of our paper will find the subjoined compendious table of expenditures well worth a careful perusal. The contrast between the prodigality of the Democratic dynasty, and the economical expenditures of the Administrations which preceded the Democratic ascendancy, will strike every eye, and, taken in connexion with the forcible remarks with which the article is prefaced in the paper from which we copy it, must teach a wholesome lesson to all who are capable of forming a candid judgment:

FROM THE NEW REPUBLICAN.

I deem it important to call your attention to the following exposition and statistics of expenses of our Government, taken from the journal of Congress for every Administration, commencing with George Washington's and concluding with James K. Polk's. It will be found correct, with the exception of the expenditures under President Polk's administration, which are probably under-estimated, at least some \$50,000,000, it being stated on competent authority that the Mexican war cost us two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, instead of two hundred millions of dollars, which is the amount placed in the schedule below. By giving Mr. Polk the benefit of \$50,000,000, still, it will be observed, the increase of the expenses of Government have become tremendous.

What is very remarkable, and yet true and beyond contradiction, is, that every Locofoco Administration has cost and taxed the people of this Union vastly more than either of the Whig Administrations. Thus it will be found that the whole expenditures of Whig Governments, commencing with Washington and ending with J. Q. Adams, during a period of forty years, (and be it remembered the expenses of the Revolution, much of them were paid under Washington's government, and all the charges occurring in consequence of the last war with Great Britain, in Mr. Madison's), the Locofoco governments, commencing with General Jackson's and terminating with Mr. Polk's, a period of twenty years, are run up to the enormous sum of three hundred and thirteen millions six hundred and fifty-two thousand and forty-seven dollars, over and above the Whig governments for forty years—a sum sufficient to have made internal improvements, deepening harbors and rivers of the West and South, and building piers for the harbors on the lakes and seaboard, to an extent that would have been for all time to come of immense benefit to our country; a sum sufficient to have educated millions of poor children and placed school-houses in every city, town, and village, and paid for teachers for many years. It is of vital importance to every friend of his country to probe this subject to the bottom, and ask why it is, and who has caused this exorbitant expenditure of national treasure. Shall our hard earnings continue to be thus squandered by Locofoco misrule?

Reapportionment of the United States Government Expenses.

Washington	8 years	\$15,892,198 00
"	1 year	1,986,524 00
"	1 month	165,543 00
"	1 day	5,518 00
"	1 hour	229 00
"	1 minute	3 82
Adams	4 years	\$5,362,587 00
"	1 year	1,340,646 00
"	1 month	111,720 00
"	1 day	3,724 00
"	1 hour	155 00
"	1 minute	2 58
Jefferson	8 years	\$41,300,788 00
"	1 year	5,162,598 00
"	1 month	430,216 00
"	1 day	14,340 00
"	1 hour	597 00
"	1 minute	9 95
Madison	4 years	\$14,084,089 00
"	1 year	3,521,022 00
"	1 month	293,418 00
"	1 day	9,780 00
"	1 hour	407 00
"	1 minute	6 78
Monroe	8 years	\$104,463,400 00
"	1 year	13,057,925 00
"	1 month	1,088,160 00
"	1 day	36,272 00
"	1 hour	1,511 00
"	1 minute	25 18
J. Q. Adams	4 years	\$50,501,914 00
"	1 year	12,625,478 00
"	1 month	1,052,123 00
"	1 day	35,071 00
"	1 hour	1,461 00
"	1 minute	24 35
Jackson	8 years	\$145,792,735 00
"	1 year	18,224,092 00
"	1 month	1,518,674 00
"	1 day	50,622 00
"	1 hour	2,109 00
"	1 minute	35 15
Van Buren	4 years	\$136,406,963 00
"	1 year	34,101,741 00
"	1 month	2,841,812 00
"	1 day	94,727 00
"	1 hour	3,917 00
"	1 minute	65 78
Tyler	4 years	\$91,158,177 00
"	1 year	22,789,544 00
"	1 month	1,899,129 00
"	1 day	63,304 00
"	1 hour	2,637 00
"	1 minute	43 95
Polk	4 years	\$302,500,000 00
"	1 year	75,625,000 00
"	1 month	6,302,083 00
"	1 day	201,069 00
"	1 hour	8,375 00
"	1 minute	145 88

OHIO.

Speaking of the probable results of the late election in the State of Ohio, the last Cleveland Herald says:

"As to the prospect, with all confidence we proclaim it the most inspiring. We have thought from the start, and so expressed ourselves, that such elections would enter into the State contest as would prevent the result being an index of popular sentiment in Ohio to the Presidency."

"There are thousands throughout the State who voted for WELLER that will vote for GEN. TAYLOR in November; and we have every reason to apprehend that a large number of Whigs who have stood aloof from the contest will during the coming month wheel into line; for all will now see that the alternative is TAYLOR or CASS. The vote for Gen. Taylor on the Reserve will exceed that of Cass, and close observation by the shrewdest men in the State gives the balance of the State to Gen. TAYLOR by a decisive majority. We believe that the prospects of TAYLOR and FILLMORE in Ohio are better, vastly better, to-day than before the State election."

WATER CELEBRATION.—Wednesday next is the day set apart to celebrate the introduction of the Cochituate water into the city of Boston, and if the day proves fine, and the arrangements now being made are carried out, it will be a sight seen but once in a man's lifetime. The procession is to be both civic and military; every profession and trade is to be represented, and invitations have been extended both far and near, and the occasion being one of unusual interest will undoubtedly attract a large number to the city. It will be a great day for Boston. Besides the procession, there will be singing, addresses, &c.; the whole to conclude with the firing of one hundred guns, and the ringing of bells. In the evening there is to be an illumination of the city, and music on the Common.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.

TRANSFERS OF BANK STOCK.
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, and for the Maryland District: Special Term, July 1848. Judges Taney and Heath present.

IN EQUITY.

OF THE COURT, AS DELIVERED BY JUDGE TANNEY.
Maria Lowry vs. The Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, and others.

FROM THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

In order to understand the points which arise in this case, it is necessary to state the facts somewhat in detail. Talbot Jones, of the city of Baltimore, died in the year 1834, having first made his last will and testament, and appointed his sons Samuel Jones and Andrew D. Jones his executors, to whom letters testamentary were granted in the same year.

The testator died possessed of a large amount of property of different kinds, and owned at the time of his death two hundred and eighty-two shares of stock in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, standing in his name on the books of the bank. The dividends upon this stock is the matter in dispute.

The testator, by his last will, bequeathed in trust for the complainant, during her life, in the following words: "I order and direct that my executors hereinafter named, or their survivors or acting one of them, shall receive the dividends from time to time, declared and made payable on my stock in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, in trust, that the said dividends shall be paid over or remitted by my executors, or the survivor, or acting one of them, to my sister Maria Lowry, now or lately of Dublin, in Ireland, during her natural life, and after her decease to her daughter, Mary Lowry, should she survive her mother, during the lifetime of the said Mary." And, in the succeeding clause of the will, this stock, together with other property, and also the general residue of his estate, is bequeathed to Samuel Jones and Andrew D. Jones, and the survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of such survivor, in trust, for sundry persons named in the will, in certain portions therein mentioned, "subject to the devise of the dividends (on this stock) to his sister and daughter, as aforesaid."

In 1839, upon a bill filed in the Chancery Court of the State by some of the parties interested in the partition of the property bequeathed in the last mentioned clause of the will, a decree was passed directing among other things that Samuel Jones and Andrew D. Jones should hold these two hundred and eighty-two shares of stock in trust, to pay the dividends to Maria Lowry during her life, and after her death to be divided as mentioned in the decree. Mary Lowry, the daughter, died before the decree was made.

In this proceeding Maria Lowry, the complainant, was made a party, and she and her two co-defendants, Samuel Jones and Andrew D. Jones, were ordered to appear against her upon publication in the usual form. But process was never served upon her, nor did she appear or answer, nor had she any interest whatever in the suit. By the decree Wm. B. Norman, Josiah Jones, and Emily J. Albert are entitled to this stock upon the death of Mrs. Lowry; and, on that account, it has been supposed to be advisable to make them parties in the case.

After the death of Talbot Jones, Samuel Jones carried on business, on his individual account, in the name of Talbot Jones & Co.; and the transactions in the name of Talbot Jones & Co., mentioned in these proceedings, are the transactions of Samuel Jones, on his own individual account. The stock in question continued to stand on the books of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, in the name of Talbot Jones & Co., until May 4, 1842, when it was transferred to the Merchants' Bank by Samuel Jones, the other executor not joining in the transfer. This transfer, it appears, was made as security for a loan, obtained by Samuel Jones from the Merchants' Bank on his own private account, under his mercantile name and name of Talbot Jones & Co.; and, the money being afterwards paid, the stock was transferred to his individual name, under the name of Talbot Jones, on the 11th of December, 1846, when it was transferred to a broker, and sold to pay a note which fell due on the 4th of that month, and had been protested for non-payment. Talbot Jones & Co.—that is to say, Samuel Jones—stopped payment in September, 1846, and in January, 1847, petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State. It is admitted on all hands, under the facts stated, that the stock, as transferred by him, as Talbot Jones & Co., to himself and Andrew D. 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